

The Daily Gazetteer.

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CONCLUSION of OBSERVATIONS on a Pamphlet, entitled, AN ADDRESS to the ELECTORS and other Free Subjects of Great Britain, occasion'd by the late SECESSION, &c.



FTER having stated every Transaction with the Court of Spain in the same Light, and nearly in the same Words, with what the indefatigable Mr. D'Anvers has, once or twice a Month, for some time past, constantly presented his Readers, the Author of the Address proceeds

(p. 40.) 'When, at any time, the Decisions of your Representatives are opposite to the general Sense of the Kingdom, you cannot be too diligent in examining the Motives that have determin'd them: This Enquiry is a Duty you owe to your own Safety and to their Characters. In this Dissertation I shall suppose a Parliament totally subservient to a Minister for their Pay, without the least Regard to Honour, to Justice, to their Country, or to their Posterity.'

Having just before insisted upon the Electors swallowing, without any Kind of Examination, all he had told them relating to Spain, he now, with as little Ceremony, supposes their Assent to what no Man of common Discernment can believe, viz. That the Decisions of our Representatives are opposed to the general Sense of the Kingdom:—Whereas the Secession, which he would have pass'd for the general Sense of the Kingdom, is NOT NOW THE SENSE OF THE KINGDOM CONCERNED IN IT; nor, indeed, of any but such as had long ago seceded (to indulge that favourite Phrase) from the Service of their Country.

The Kingdom is so effectually convinced of the Motives and Intentions of that remarkable Event, that the most artful Representation cannot deceive them into a Belief of its being reconcilable either to the Constitution of a British Parliament, or the Common Sense of Mankind. And the Seceders themselves are now so much disappointed by the unexpected Effects of their sudden Trip into the Country, and so doubtful of the Approbation of their Principals, that every Tool of the Opposition has been employ'd to vindicate their Conduct, and, in Hopes of keeping their own Electors in Humour, have the Courage to attempt persuading them, the Whole Nation approves a Proceeding that is not often mention'd than condemn'd.

It is the Misfortune of these Writers, that their frequent Suppositions of having a Parliament totally subservient to a Minister, &c. are regarded as Suppositions only; it being impossible to view them in any other Light, while we have a Parliament composed of Gentlemen equally eminent for their large Fortunes, their Interest in our National Prosperity, their often-express'd Attachment to the Constitution, and their Zeal for the Protestant Succession; Gentlemen who have no private Hope of Advantage to gratify from the Publick Confusion, no Expectation of Advancement from the Fall of others, nor any Dependence upon Foreign Assistance to fan every glowing Hope of Domestic Division; Gentlemen whose Happiness and Support, according to the most malicious Representations of their Enemies, depend on the Prosperity of Britain; and, consequently, who are by Interest and Inclination fitted for Publick Trust.—Whereas those who cry loudest against the present Administration, are known to have enter'd into Engagements destructive of the Protestant Interest, and the natural Independence of this Realm; Men who have ever been remarkable when the Kingdom was in most Danger, and who never, in any Instance, have promoted the Advantage of Great Britain, but on every Occasion have ridicul'd our Publick Measures, betray'd our Councils to our Enemies, and represented our Country as weak, defenceless, and divided, when no other Purpose could possibly be answer'd by such Representation (had it been true) beside exposing us to the Contempt of neighbouring Nations.—What is due to the Characters of such Gentlemen, and those who suffer themselves to be drawn into their Intrigues, let every Briton judge.

In Pages 41, 42, 43, &c. the Author of the Address carries on his Supposition of a corrupted Parlia-

ment with so much Heat, as to confuse the present and future Tenses in such a Manner, that, without great Allowance for his Zeal, he cannot possibly be understood:—Tho' the judicious Reader will readily charge all these Slips to his frequent mistaking his Supposition for what he would have thought a Reality.

P. 45. the Addresser has a Supposition that must necessarily conclude the Electors asleep; viz. That, according to our express Laws and Freedom, the only Means of having a Free Parliament is TO PETITION HIS MAJESTY for a Free Parliament!—What this sage Writer would have supposed the Consequence of such Petitions, I know not, unless he means a Parliament of his Majesty's sole Appointment: And while the Electors have their present Rights of Election continued, he cannot, surely, mean, that in order to make a Parliament free, his Majesty must influence the Voters!

Full as absurd is the Method he pursues to prove this Right of Petitioning for a Free Parliament the ONLY Method of procuring one: For the Instance he brings has not the smallest Relation to any such unknown Practice, [p. 46.] 'Nay, so sacred has this Right been formerly esteem'd, that when, on Occasion of the Petitions for the Sitting of THE PARLIAMENT from all Parts of the Kingdom, in the time of Charles II. the Court Party endeavour'd to procure Counter-Addresses, declaring their Abhorrence of such Petitioning; the Parliament declared, *Nemo. Con.* That it is, and ever hath been, the undoubted Right of the Subjects of England, to petition the King for the Calling and Sitting of Parliaments, and redressing Grievances.' And then he informs the Electors, that Sir Francis Wilmot, and some others, were censured for promoting these Counter-Addresses: Which serves only to prove, that the King was petition'd that the Parliament might sit; and if at any time hereafter the Use of a Parliament, properly elected by the People, should be as long discontinued, such Petitions would certainly be necessary; which were not Petitions against the Parliament sent by the Electors, but for the Sitting of the Parliament they had, and which was, by the Intrigues at Court, prevented from executing the Business for which they were chosen! A Grievance unfeelt and unheard of, since the Accession of the House of Hanover.

After taking uncommon Pains, by every little Art he is Master of, to put the Electors upon this PETITIONING to have a Free Parliament of their OWN CHUSING, and finding that Form too remote from his Purpose, he changes his Scheme, [p. 47.] from a Petition FOR a Free Parliament to a Petition AGAINST some Members of such a Parliament; and the better to cover this Design of his enjoining such Petitions, he assures the Electors, that if they will be so complaisant as to say to the Throne for once, what he and his Brethren have been saying to the People more than a DOZEN Years, it will not then look so like the artful Clamours of a Faction aiming at Power, arising from all the wicked Arts and Insinuations that Malice and Falshood can suggest. [p. 47.]

To this succeeds [p. 48.] a labour'd Attempt, to show the Necessity of having such a Place-Bill, as may effectually separate the Interest of the Crown from that of the Nation, and render it impossible for a Gentleman to serve at one time his King and Country.

The Arguments against all that can be urged in favour of such a Bill, are so many, and so obvious, that in this Place 'tis sufficient to observe that, by the Laws now in Being, any Evil that can possibly be apprehended from the Influence of the Crown upon a Parliament, is as fully provided against as is consistent with our Constitution, or conducive to the Preservation of our Free Privileges and Immunities; the Electors being at their free Liberty to chuse whom they think fittest to discharge the Honourable Trust of a Representative; and if, after his Election, any Gentleman accepts an Employment under the Crown, his Seat becomes vacant, and his Electors are left to judge, whether he has in any Measure forfeited his Engagements to his Country, to promote his own Private Advantage; and, if in every other Respect he is found to merit the Continuance of their Trust, certainly the Favour of a Prince can be no

Objection to a Continuance of their free Suffrages.—While these Laws are in our Possession, those who cry aloud for farther Restriction, must have other Views than the Honour of the Nation, and the Benefit of the People.

Even the exalted Rank and Honour of the House of Lords is not sufficient to protect them from an Infusion of their Virtue being unable to withstand the Power of the great Offices and Salaries they enjoy [p. 49.] which serves only to proclaim the Meanness of a Man that imagines neither Honour nor Conscience, Blood nor Station, can raise a Mind above the partial Bias of private Interest.

P. 52. He again enlarges on the great Difficulty of a Man in Place being honest, and complains loudly against our little Boroughs having a Right of sending Members to Parliament.

In Answer to this thread bare and ungenerous Complaint against our Borough Members, I will appeal to every Man's own Knowledge and Experience, whether the little Boroughs throughout the Kingdom, or the Counties in general, (and especially the large ones) return Gentlemen most acquainted with the Constitution, the Interest of the Nation, and most capable of discharging Publick Business: And if, upon the closest Inquiry, it be found, that the Representatives of our Boroughs are Gentlemen no way inferior to the most popular Knights of Shires for the Purpose of Parliament, there will remain little Room to regret their Influence.

Presuming still farther on his own Abilities to persuade the Electors, to promote whatever he judges of Service to his Party, he directs them [p. 53.] to make at the next general Election, every Candidate's Affection for the Place Bill lie has pointed out, 'the Test of his Merit, and how far he is worthy the Trust he solicits!' And returning again to the Business of his Address, he says, 'the late Secession too will much contribute to the desirable End of obtaining a Free Parliament.' To prove this, he immediately enters [p. 54, 55, &c.] upon another Defence of the Seceders against the Attacks of their own known Duty, and the Intention of their Election; and to give it yet a greater Sanction, a Sort of INSPIRATION is attributed to this extraordinary Step, [p. 56.] 'I am assured, that it arose from no previous CONCERT amongst any of the Members,'—whereby the Electors are given to understand, that without any human Contrivance, (in Imitation of their Friends in the Conclave) each Member of the Secession was, in one Instant, actuated by the same Motives, without any previous Concert, and led to the same Conduct!—A Tale that might, indeed, hope for Belief in Spain or Italy, but is far beneath the Attention of the Electors of Great Britain; who, beside the little Probability of the Seceders being favour'd with immediate Inspiration, must know, that many previous Meetings, Messages and Consultations preceded this wonderful Retreat, and that their Intention of ab'conding was even publicly spoken of as the Determination of the Party.—How trifling, how insolent then must this Dream of Inspiration be to the Electors of a Protestant Nation, who require Evidence with Miracles!—And after all this, with what Modesty does this Author own, in the same Page, that 'it must be acknowledged, this Secession was INTENDED as an Appeal to the Publick.'

In the same Page he is also kind enough to whisper the Electors, that provided they will 'visibly concur' with the Gentlemen who have withdrawn themselves, in petitioning their respective Representatives, that no Members of the House of Commons may enjoy more Countenance from the Crown than themselves have been found to deserve.—'they will probably attend the ensuing Session'—And this Writer is so strict in the Terms he offers the Electors, as to assure them, [p. 57.] that if they do not thus concur with the Seceders, and that effectually, 'they may, in Consequence of such a Disappointment, again retreat.'—Upon which it will, by every Reader, be naturally remarked, that if, by their second Retreat, the Publick suffers no more than by the first, the Electors have little to apprehend from it.

To give this Address the more Weight with the Vulgar, it is asserted, that by the Publick Subsidies raised the last Eighteen Years, the most valuable Branches of our Trade have been ruined, and a very considerable Part of the Kingdom brought to Beggary and

and extreme Distress [p. 57]. Which base and ground-
less Assertion cannot be more effectually confuted,
than by the evident Increase of every Branch of Trade
during the Term of Years mentioned; and so unde-
nably has the Publick Administration of our Affairs,
in that Space, tended to prevent Beggary and Distress,
that our trading Navigation is double to what it was
twenty-seven Years ago, when Beggary, Distress, and
every Species of Oppression, were introduced amongst us
by the Gentlemen who now so freely accuse others
with their own Conduct: But, happily for Britain,
the general Opulence of Tradesmen throughout the
Land is an undeniable Proof of the Publick Prosper-
ity; and where Distress and Beggary are now seen,
they are easily to be accounted for, without any In-
fluence of the State:—An Infatuation design'd only to
feed the Passions of Men of desperate Fortunes, by
weakly removing upon the Government, Misfortunes
that arise solely from private Causes.

The unmeant Caution to the Electors, [p. 59.] not
to run into Tumults and Violence, from what has been
told them for that End, I apprehend unnecessary in
both the Senses it is intended; they being as far from
improving that Hint for Rebellion, as from standing in
need of a Caution against it.

The Postscript against the Land army is necessary to
render the Advice of this Address effectual, but for
no other Purpose; and while our Naval and Military
Force are employ'd in Defence of the Honour and In-
terest of the Nation, the Seditious must know, that
wherever be our Success, they have no Claim to the
Honour and Advantage we may obtain, however it
may please God to prosper the Arms of Great
Britain.

Temple, Sept. 7.

1739.

ALG. SIDNEY.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Exeter, Sept. 6. On Friday last at Wells, Lympus
was found guilty of robbing the grand Western Mail,
the Post-boy swearing positively to him, and he is to
be hang'd in Chains. He would fain have put off
his Trial, demurring to the Indictment, alledging
that all the Time of his Confinement he was denied
the Liberty of Pen, Ink and Paper, or any other
Assistance; and consequently incapable of making
the least Reparation or Defence as to Trial, &c.
but the contrary being prov'd, the Judge proceeded
to the Trial, which lasted 4 Hours. Various are
the Reports as to the Time of his Execution; some
say 'twill be on Wednesday Se'night; others that
his Execution is respited; so that as yet we can't be
at any Certainty as to this Particular. But true it is,
that one Fitzpatrick, a Dealer in Hops, and another
Person, an Attorney, who came to see him at Wells,
were seiz'd by Lympus's Information, for being con-
cern'd with him in robbing the Bristol Mail about 3
Years ago, when the latter immediately turn'd Evi-
dence, and impeach'd the said Fitzpatrick and several
others, against whom Warrants are issued.

A young Woman for the Murder of her Bastard
Child, a Fellow for Horse-stealing, and another for
a Burglary, have been committed to High Gaol since
last Affize.

We hear from Plymouth, that the Presgangs take
all the able Hands they meet with.

HOME PORTS.

Lancaster, Sept. 7. Arriv'd the Mary, Nicholson,
from Barbados.

Liverpool, Sept. 7. Arrived the Fortune, Syers, from
Barbados.

Bristol, Sept. 8. Came in since my last, the John,
Newbold, from New England; the Betty Snow,
Phelps, from St Kitt's; and the Blessing, —, from
Dublin.

Weymouth, Sept. 8. Yesterday came to an Anchor
in Portland Road the John Galley, Pattison, of and
for Boston, from London. The Ships mention'd in
my former are still here. Wind S. S. W. and dirty
Weather.

Poole, Sept. 8. On Wednesday last came in here the
John and Mary, Rose, from London; and just now
the Benner and Martin, Martin, from Newcastle.

Southampton, Sept. 9. Arrived the Rachel, Mourant,
of and from Guernsey. Wind S. S. W.

Portsmouth, Sept. 9. This Moment are anchor'd at
Spithead Part of Admiral Vernon's Squadron, viz the
Kent, Lenox, and Elizabeth. Three Quarters after
Eleven, A. M.

Deal, Sept. 9. Wind S. W. The Men of War and
the other outward-bound Ships remain in the Downs
as per last. Arrived the Charming Phillis, Colebatch,
from Gibraltar. Came down since last Post and re-
mains, the Lydia, Allen, for Philadelphia.

Gravesend, Sept. 9. Pass'd by the Pickfart, Bell,
from Rotterdam; and the Scarborough, Westcott,
from East India.

Arrived,

At Dover, the William and Sarah, Williams, from
New York in Six Weeks.

At Antigua, the Neptune, Gibbs, from Bristol.

At Holland, the Glasgow, Warden.

L O N D O N.

By Letters from Fraserburgh we are inform'd, that
about Fourteen Days since, the Adventure of London,
William Gibson Master, about 90 Tons Burden,
bound from Findhorn with Barley and Oats for Lon-
don, unhappily mistaking her Course in a violent
Storm, dash'd upon a Rock Four Miles to the South
of that Town; her Keel was broke, and her Bottom
so much shatter'd, that the Crew were oblig'd to be-
take themselves to their Boat, and leave her. She
contin'd in that Place for two Days, when the Peo-
ple of the Town generously lent their Assistance to
preserve the Goods which she had on board, and hav-
ing mann'd several Boats, after great Toil and Fa-
tigue got her off the Rock, and having stop'd the
Leak with raw Hides and other proper Materials
which they had carry'd with them for that Purpose,
by hard Pumping and keeping Boats on each Side the
Vessel, they got her brought towards Night into the
Harbour. The Cargo is damaged, but 'tis hop'd it
may yet turn to pretty good Account by Kiln-drying
and Maling it.

'Tis with a great deal of Pleasure the Publick ob-
serves the Humanity and generous Disposition of the
Inhabitants of that Town, who have distinguish'd
themselves on many Occasions by assisting unfortunate
Vessels that have been stranded on their Coasts.

By a Letter from Bourdeaux of the 12th of Septem-
ber N.S. they mention to have receiv'd Letters of the
8th from St. Sebastian, with News that the 4 Pri-
vateers had receiv'd their Commissions for making Re-
prisals upon the English.

Last Tuesday Mr. Tho. Brome, an Attorney at
Burton upon Trent and Nephew to the Lady Burdet,
was marry'd to Miss Silcock of Scapenhill near that
Place, a fine young Lady with 8000 Pounds Fortune.

Last Week John Blatch, Esq; was chosen Mayor of
Colchester.

Last Saturday came on the annual Election of Bai-
liffs for the Borough of Aldeburgh in the County of
Suffolk, when Mr. Richard Bennet and Mr. Jacob
Bunniss were unanimously chosen for the Year en-
suing.

On Sunday Morning last dy'd at his Dwelling-
house at Hampstead, aged 67, William Yerbury, Esq;
a Gentleman endow'd with many excellent Quali-
ties, in his Life universally esteem'd, and at his Death
lamented.

At the Races at Bedford, last Week, two started
for the 25 Pound Plate, which was won by M. Harris's
brown Mare.

At the said Races three started for the 15 Pound
Plate, which was won by Mr. Bigland's Bay Horse,
Cesar.

His Majesty has been pleas'd to appoint the Right
Hon. Sir Charles Wills, Knight of the Bath, &c. to
be Field Marshal of his Majesty's Forces, in the
Room of the Marquis de Montandre, deceased.

Last Friday was held a Board of Admiralty, when
the Surveyor of the Royal Navy, according to Order,
reported what more Ships of War were fit to be put
into Commission, which we hear are as follow: viz
One First Rate of 100 Guns, Two Second Rates of
90 Guns, Four Third Rates of 70 Guns, Eight Fourth
Rates of 50 and 60 Guns, Four Fifth Rates of 44
Guns, Two Sixth Rates of Twenty Guns, Two
Fireships, One Bomb-vessel, Two Store-ships, Two
Sloops, and Two Hys; in all Thirty.

We hear, that his Majesty's Royal Charter will
shortly be sent over to Gibraltar, to make it a Corpo-
ration, and to enable them to try Civil and Criminal
Causes there.

On Sunday next Two Charity Sermons will be
preach'd at Romford in Essex, (for the Relief of 40
Boys and 20 Girls). The Morning Sermon will be
preach'd by the Rev. Mr. COLLINS, Vicar of Wal-
thamstow; and the Afternoon Sermon by the Rev.
Mr. GLOSTER RIDLEY, Chaplain of Poplar.

As the Tickets for the present Lottery are now deliver-
ing at the Bank, we hear that Mr. Wilson, of the
Lottery-Office at the Corner of Craig's-Court, Charing-
Cross, having made his full Payments, has provided him-
self with a large Number of the Tickets, to supply such
Gentlemen and Ladies as are inclin'd to become Adventu-
rers; he is now ready to exchange Tickets for Receipts
given under his Hand; as likewise to divide them into
Shares, as Halves, Quarters, and Eighth Parts, after
his Method so much approved of in former Lotteries.

A Correct Register of the Lottery is now opened at his
Office, where those Adventurers who enter the Numbers
of their Tickets with him, shall have immediate Notice of
their Success sent to any Part of the Town or Country.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning of 11	Evening of 30
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Bank Stock 138 1-half. India 154. South Sea 92
3-4ths. Old Annuity 108 1-4th. New ditto 106 1-
4th to 3-8ths. Three per Cent. 99. Seven per Cent.
Loan 105 1-half. Five per Cent. ditto 88 3-4ths.
Royal Assurance 89. London Assurance 11 1-4th.
African 13 1-half. India Bonds 2 1-4th. Prem.
South Sea ditto 1 1. Premium. Bank Circulation
3 1. 15 s. Prem. Salt Tallow 1-half to 1 Prem. En-
lish Copper 3 1. 8 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-
half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 99 1-half. Three
per Cent. ditto 94 1-half. Million Bank 1 1-4th.
Equivalent 111 1-half. Lottery Tickets 5 1. 6
d. to 9 s.

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Hands, which it immediately makes exceedingly smooth, fair,
and delicately white.

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away all disagreeable Redness, Spots, Pimples, Heats, Rough-
ness, Morpew, Worms in the Face, Marks of the Small Pox,
Sun-burn, or any other Discolouring, nor remove all Wrinkles
so perfectly; for it quickly makes the Skin become so in-
comparably fine, clear, plump, soft, and beautifully fair, as to
cause Admiration in the Beholders.

It really gives a most engaging resplendent Brightness to the
whole Countenance, and causes sparkling Life, Spirit, a ju-
venile Bloom to reign in every Feature, and yet is nothing of
Paint, but far exceeds it, by its bringing the Skin, whether
of the Face, Neck, or Hands, and tho' brown, red or rough,
to a natural, youthful Fairness, Smoothness, and most charm-
ing Delicacy, which Paint only faintly imitates, neither does
this ROYAL BEAUTIFIER prepared from the best Parts
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less and may be given inwardly even to Children. It has also
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ceeds any Thing whatever for the like Purpose, have occasioned
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fore of such Impositions, the true ROYAL BEAUTIFYING
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